

YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1828.

[New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 5.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At \$3 a year, or \$2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.
I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.
GREEN KENDRICK.
Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an instructor, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructor, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees.
S. F. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
Wilkesboro', May 21, 1828.—3185.

Wilkesborough Academy,

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.
HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 20, 1828.—94tf.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Mariatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Ethiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafetida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Alspice
Ether Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosa
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Croci Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebae
Colobol or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Clove
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezerion
Samarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladonna
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spiraea
Liquorice
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansy
Winter Green
Mustard
Ess. Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydragryi
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scammony
Thuris
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica

Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafe.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadoensis
Poladelphus
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezerion
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneca
Anchusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Phos. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Strax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafetida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicnm
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Melesian
Red Saunders
Opium

Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii

Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc

Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils,
Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold
Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's
Bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid,
India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent
Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and
Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes,
Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum,
Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Wind-
ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macaboy
do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strengthening
fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White
Starch, American do. Twine, Vanilla Beans, Ton-
qua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto,
Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto,
French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil,
Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rot-
ten Stone, Lamp Oil, Hole Armentic, Tapers,
Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bot-
tles
1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
1 do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 gal. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lan-
cets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phleas, Teeth
Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic
Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum E-
lastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes,
Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trus-
ses.
Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received
and for sale, by
E. WILLEY & Co.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Cabarrus County.

Joseph Weir, do hereby certify, that Miles
Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie
and James W. Tigert, those who were acting
as Guard and who were accused of siding me
in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are
innocent of the charge alleged against them,
and that the above named had no agency in
the transaction.

Witness my hand and seal,
May 29, 1828.—3188.

WM. C. MEANS, R. WALLACE,
Geo. Fleming, J. L. BEARD, C. S. C.
G. W. SPEARS, G. M. HARRIS,
Philip W. Moore, Jno. N. SPEARS.

DOCT. THOS. HARRIS,

HAVING permanently located him-
self in Charlotte, Mecklenburg
county, respectfully tenders his ser-
vices, in the various branches of his
profession, to the citizens, and the ad-
jacent country. He flatters himself
from indefatigable attention to his profession,
to merit a share of public patronage. Owing
to the hardness of the times, his charges will
be calculated to please. He occupies the
house formerly occupied by Mr. L. Bingham,
professionally absent.
May 27, 1828.—6188.

Education.

THE subscribers, five miles south of Char-
lotte, having built a commodious house,
have employed Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN as Teacher.
The situation is as healthy as any in Mecklen-
burg. Mrs. Cushman will Teach Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geog.,
as may be wished; or suit the student.
Boarding may be had at either of the sub-
scribers, or at Dr. Joseph W. Ross, (the farthest
not more than three-quarters of a mile from the
school,) at sixty dollars, including tuition, per
year.

WILLIAM P. SPRINGS,
ANDREW SPRINGS.

Politics of the Day.

From the National Journal.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

One part of the policy of those who
strive, by whatever means, to prevent the
re-election of the present Chief Magis-
trate of the Union, is, to subdue the hopes
and discourage the efforts of his friends
and supporters, by such representations
of the state of public feeling as show his
re-election highly improbable, or impos-
sible.—They seek to ensure victory, by
raising a shout that victory is already
won.

The great extent of the country, and
the difficulty of accurately knowing, in
one part, what sentiments prevail in an-
other and distant part, afford facility to
this mode of practising imposition on
the public. The People of New Hamp-
shire, for example, are assured, that it is
Louisiana will vote for the Opposition
Candidate; while the citizens of those
States are surprised, at the same time, by
hearing it asserted, with a confidence
belonging to real conviction, that not
only New-Hampshire, but others, also,
of the New-England states, perhaps,
nearly all of them, give satisfactory
proof of having joined the same cause.
Whatever of coloring, of exaggeration,
or, we regret to add, of unqualified mis-
representation, this course of policy may
require, seems, hitherto, not to have been
doubtful manifestations of opinion, when
favorable, are sworn into importance, and
magnified beyond all just degree, on the
one hand; while on the other, the most
clear and decisive results of full popular
elections, if unfavorable, are made to go
for nothing; but formal statements are,
also, put forth, sometimes under the au-
thority of names, such as are willing to be
appended to them, which are known not
to be partial, but to be absolutely un-
true, by those who have information on
the subjects to which they relate.

Notwithstanding the general intelli-
gence of the community, there may be
danger that attempts of this sort, every
where made, and long continued, will
produce more or less of the effect intend-
ed, unless seasonably and properly coun-
teracted.

It has been deemed expedient, there-
fore, on the eve of the adjournment of
Congress, that the friends of the Admin-
istration, throughout the whole Union,
should be informed, from some source,
or through some channel, in which they
have confidence, what is the belief enter-
tained here, of the present state and the
probable result of the Election.

It is the purpose of this paper to state
what that belief is; with some reference
to the grounds on which it is founded.—
It proceeds from those who have no mo-
tives which should induce them to mis-
lead or deceive, either themselves or oth-
ers; and as, from obvious causes, this
place is the point, at which, at the present
moment, the greatest amount of informa-
tion on the subject is concentrated; it has
been attempted to consider and compare
tentatively and fairly, to judge of the whole
correctly, and to lay the result honestly
before the public. That result, we have
the pleasure to say, is, in a high degree,
satisfactory and gratifying. It has pro-
duced a full conviction, that, since the
first bursting out of Opposition, which
was contemporary with the election of
1825, no period has furnished so strong
reasons to expect the re-election of the
present Chief Magistrate, as the present;
and that such re-election may be now
anticipated with a reasonable degree of
certainty.

Of the more general grounds which
conduce to the opinion, it is not intend-
ed, on this occasion, to speak at any
length; because they are equally open
to the observation and judgment of all.
All can observe and judge whether there
be not, at least in many parts of the coun-
try, a very altered tone of feeling to-
wards the Opposition Candidate; whe-
ther there be not the prevalence of a
more sober temper in judging between
him and his competitor; an increasing
reluctance to transfer the highest public
concerns from hands which have, so far,
growing doubts, and hesitation; and
proaching to alarm, about the propriety
of committing the fortunes of this young
Republic to one, no otherwise qualified
to guide it, no otherwise brought into
the number of candidates for the highest
office, than as having distinguished him-
self by a single military achievement.

There would appear, we think, to be in-
dications of a solemn pause, of a disposi-
tion to reflection, not in partizans and

zealots, but in the minds of candid and
reasoning men, who have hitherto coun-
tenanced the cause of that Candidate.
They begin to take counsel of their better
judgment; to but it to their own con-
sciences, and to inquire, what there is, in
his talents, in his civil experience, in his char-
acter, and in his temper, so highly fitting
him for the situation for which he is propos-
ed, as to justify the experiment of a change?
But, not dwelling on these general in-
dications, it is the immediate purpose of
this Address to refer to particulars, and
to exhibit, with some detail, that view of
the subject which has led to the belief a-
bove expressed.

In presenting this view, the object will
be, not to hold out general and vague
encouragement; not to show that the
present President may be re-elected by a
very large majority; but to state the
grounds on which we believe there will
be a majority for him; and that conse-
quently, he will be re-elected. This is
the first object. Some observation may
then properly be made, on the more
doubtful, though less important question,
of the amount of that majority, and the
extent to which it may be carried, under
favorable occurrences, and by events
not improbable.

In favor of the re-election of the pre-
sent President, may be reckoned, then, in
the first place, the entire votes of the fol-
lowing States: viz: all the States of New-
England, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE,
OHIO, INDIANA, MISSOURI, and LOUISIANA.
Whether we regard the representation of
these States in Congress, or their Leg-
islatures at home, or appeal to any other
just mode of ascertaining the sentiments
of their People, the result equally justi-
fies this opinion.

To the votes of these States is next to
be added, a majority of those of
MARYLAND. Here again we think, there
is little danger of mistake; since that
State lies so contiguous, and information
from every part of it is so full and par-
ticular. Thus far, the computation is
accompanied with as much certainty, as
can well belong to such questions.

The next object of inquiry is KEN-
TUCKY. It is well known that Opposi-
tion has made Kentucky one great the-
atre of its active and vigorous operations.
It has sought to avail itself of her local-
ity, of her vicinity to the Head of the
Southern candidate, of the warm and
generous character of her citizens, in-
clining them to some degree of enthusi-
asm towards military distinction; and
it has artfully connected itself also, with
pre-existing State parties, and internal
controversies and rivalships. These
means, however, have not been deemed
alone sufficient to promote success.

The drawing off of KENTUCKY from an
Administration, whose measures have
given her citizens so much general satis-
faction, and the arraying her with those
whose opinions, on points which she
deems of high interest, are known to be
essentially different from her own, has
justly been thought an object of no easy
attainment. She had herself participated
in the election of the President, in the
last resort; and one of her own citizens,
the candidate who received all her own
votes, had been called to fill the first
place in the Administration. His popu-
larity and weight of character were of
course, among the obstacles to be over-
come, by those who wished to overturn
the Administration; and, to accomplish
that end, efforts were to be made, pro-
portioned, at once to the importance, and
to the difficulty of the undertaking. A
storm of abuse has accordingly raged a-
gainst him, the violence of which has no
precedent.—A charge of corruption,
having its origin where decorum and
delicacy, as well as truth and honor,
should have altogether forbidden it; a
charge, unsupported by the slightest
proof, encountered by every contrary
presumption, confuted, in short, by the
most conclusive evidence, has been
spread abroad, nevertheless, and repeat-
ed, and re-echoed, with a vehemence,
which for a while seemed but to increase
the more, as the accusation was shown
more and more, to be groundless.

The purpose, however, has, we think,
essentially failed. The good sense of
the People has met the shock, without
being overthrown; and a sense that great
injustice has been done to the character
of upright and honorable men, is fast
pervading the public mind, and produc-
ing the just and usual retribution.—re-
action. The best reason exists for believ-
ing, that the whole array of means thus
brought to bear on the cause of the Ad-
ministration in that State, will prove com-
pletely ineffectual. In the beginning of
August, an election of State officers is
there to take place. Candidates are al-
ready named, distinguished by the side
their respectively espouse of the great
national controversy. The contest,
doubtless, will be a most animated and

severe one; but of the result, unshaken confidence is entertained. The People are roused, fully and thoroughly roused. The vote will be, not the vote of a few, not the result of partial attendance at the polls, but the aggregate voice of the whole People of Kentucky. This, of itself, is a substantial ground of hope and security. This election, it need not be concealed, is a point of peculiar interest. If it shall terminate favorably, the whole electoral vote of the State, in favor of the re-election of the present President, is by no means the only important consequence to be expected from it. It will, obviously, be attended with other and broader effects. We now look forward to it with a confidence, which, for several months, has gained new strength, in every successive week; and if indications do not greatly deceive us, the hopes of the Opposition, at this moment, in regard to Kentucky, are effectually shaken.

We believe, then, that the votes of Kentucky are to be enumerated among those favorable to the Administration.

Adding the votes of Kentucky to those beforementioned, the sum total amounts to nearly one-half of all the electoral votes; and, in order to ensure success, it is only farther necessary, that the President should receive a considerable number, less, however, than he obtained on the former election, of the votes of New-York. That he will receive the requisite number of these votes, we entertain no doubt whatever.—Information from every part of the State, and the opinions of persons among the most competent to judge, conspire to produce satisfaction on this point. We hazard the prediction, and we are persuaded the intelligent People of that State will, in due time, most fully and triumphantly verify it, that the cause of the Opposition is destined to receive, in New-York, a signal overthrow and defeat.

Such is the view which has convinced us, that, with just and proper efforts, on the part of the friends of the Administration, there is nothing which can be reasonably expected to prevent the re-election of the present President. And, for the sake of distinctness, we repeat our belief, that New-England, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky, and New-York, will make that event sure.

This calculation, we know, will be attacked and disputed. Every part of it will be contradicted and denied. Assurances of a contrary result will be given, in the most positive manner, and under every form which may impose upon credulity. All this is of course. It is not to be expected that our adversaries will admit the probability of our success. *This Address is not intended for them. It is designed for the friends of the Administration; and its purpose will be fully answered, when it shall have solemnly assured those friends, that the opinions here expressed are honestly and conscientiously entertained.* We warn them against giving credit, either to positive assurances of success and triumph on the other side, in this quarter, and in that; or to the numerous reports, changes, accusations, and calumnies, which are to be looked for, to be forthcoming through the Summer and Autumn. Steady confidence and steady efforts are necessary, in the present state of things; and steady confidence and steady efforts, be assured, will conduct us safely and happily through the crisis. In July, the election of members of Congress will take place in Louisiana. Her sentiments will be then again expressed; and we are willing to hear her sentiments. In August, the great contest in Kentucky will be brought to an issue; and we are willing, also, to hear the voice of Kentucky. In the mean time, let every man guard himself, and assist to guard the public, against delusion and imposition.

It will be seen, that, in the foregoing estimate, nothing has been said of Illinois, where the question will be earnestly contested, and which, at this moment, may be pronounced to be a doubtful State;—that nothing has been said of Virginia, in which State there is a large and rapidly increasing party, thoroughly opposed to the election of the Opposition Candidate, embodying great worth, intelligence, and respectability; and conducting the controversy with spirit and activity. Nor has any thing been said of Pennsylvania.—An impression has been made, that this patriotic State has separated herself from her own settled policy, and resolved on committing her interests to an association of political men radically hostile to what she deems the vital principles of the Government. A State, so intelligent, could be urged into such a course only by some sudden impulse, overcoming, for the time, the influence of deliberate consideration. She will naturally return to her known principles, and her accustomed habits of thinking and acting. In a moment of unsuspecting enthusiasm, she embraced the cause of a military leader. She recedes from her first choice with reluctance, but she does recede. Sooner or later she will resume her proper position. Great changes, we know, have taken place, and are still going on; and, if a vigorous and persevering effort be made to extend information, and remove prejudice, well informed men are, at this moment, of opinion, that the vote of Pen-

sylvania will be given for the Administration.

Nor have we said any thing of North-Carolina, one of the most unobtrusive and respectable States of the whole Union.—She is naturally among the very last to go with those who now claim her association, and demand her aid. The cause which she seems expected to sustain, is opposed to her whole character and her whole history. There is nothing in it to gain her permanent respect or attachment. And there is much reason to hope that she will, herself, take the same view of what is due to her own steady and uniform character. That the cause of the Administration is gaining ground, daily, in that State, is beyond doubt or question; and, altho' the character of this address requires, that no ground of hope should be too strongly stated, nor any expectation raised which is likely to be disappointed, we cannot refrain from saying that recent information places North-Carolina near to, or at the head of those States, which, though highly promising, are still reckoned as doubtful.

Justice to the cause, and to those who have espoused it, requires, that, on this occasion, it should be mentioned, with respect and gratification, that Electoral tickets, favorable to the Administration, have been formed in Mississippi, Alabama, and some of the Districts of Tennessee; and that, in all these States, men, among the most distinguished for respectability and influence, intelligence, and patriotism, give to such tickets their zealous support.

There is one other point of view in which the general subject may be usefully examined. We have stated what States are considered as reasonably certain for the Administration, what probable, and what more doubtful. If we now take the same survey of the prospects of the Opposition Candidate, what are they? Allow him the votes of South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, altogether not exceeding forty, and he is in possession of every thing which he can hope to enjoy without a contest. Not one vote North of South-Carolina, on the East, and of Tennessee, on the West, will be certain of, till it shall be actually given. The whole is controverted ground. If he gain Virginia, it will be only by a struggle; if he gain North-Carolina and Pennsylvania, it must be by a struggle, still more violent and doubtful; and, if he gain all three, he is yet, not President. Kentucky and New-York still oppose obstacles to his success, not hitherto overcome, and which, we firmly believe, cannot be overcome.

In thus surveying the different States, one striking truth is fully established, which it is material to notice. It is this: that were the Electors to be chosen, throughout the whole Union, in one uniform mode, whatever that mode might be, the President would be re-elected, not only by such a majority as we think he will now obtain, but by one vastly larger. This, we think, can be made evident and unquestionable. If such uniform mode were to be by General Ticket in every State, he would not, in that case, lose one vote which is now expected for him; while the entire suffrage of New-York and Maryland, added to what is already secure, would put him far ahead of all competition. On the other hand, if that uniform mode were to be by Districts, in all the States, he would be certain of receiving many more votes in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and North-Carolina, than he could possibly lose by the change in all other States; and thus his majority be greatly increased. This affords the cheering inference, that a majority of the Electors of the United States are favorable to the present Administration, and desire the President's re-election. *We believe this is so; and that if the whole country could be polled to-morrow, he would have a decided majority.*

It remains only to remind the friends of THE CAUSE that this is the moment for spirited and vigorous action, as well as for constancy and firmness. The great engine played against the Administration is calumny; not the ebullition of individuals, not the occasional extravagance of an irresponsible Press, but an organized system of detraction and falsehood. In the language of the party, *"the public press is to be brought to bear"* on every man who is its enemy, and whose talents and character are obstacles to its success. What they mean is, that the public press, from Maine to Louisiana, is to denounce and defame every such man, and proclaim him an object of public hatred, or public scorn, in utter disregard of all truth, and with no fault to lay to his charge, except resistance to their will. We feel the deepest humiliation, not as friends of the Administration, but as American citizens, at the countenance given, by those from whom better things were expected, to this atrocious practice of personal abuse. We see with mortification and grief, as well as with something of irrepressible indignation, instances, not solitary, in which outrageous slander, the lowest and most disgusting scandal and defamation on public and private character, does not turn away from its authors the liberal streams of patronage.

If we may judge of the manner in which power will be exercised, by the means by which it is sought to be obtained,

there is enough, truly, to alarm our fears and call forth all our exertions. America has ceased to be America—this country is no longer the country which we have been taught from our cradles to love with the warmest attachment—if there be not virtue enough yet left among us, to meet with stern rebuke, and punish with just retribution, this unbounded license of falsehood, this ferocity of calumny, which threatens to plunge society into violence, or carry it back to barbarism.

Relying on a good cause, let the friends of the Administration breast this storm.—Let them appeal to the good sense and good feeling of The People. Let them labor to dispel prejudice, confute error, and correct misrepresentation, and meet plain falsehoods with plain denials. Let them exert the powers of truth and reason, to convince those around them of the importance of the present crisis. Events are on the wing, which will leave consequences of long duration and strong bearing, for evil or for good, on these States. If our own opportunities of observation, upon men and things, have enabled us to form any true judgment, the success of the Opposition candidate would be fraught with disastrous consequences to the Government and to the country. Convinced, for ourselves, deeply, that the great question nearly concerns the public safety, prosperity and happiness, and resolved, for ourselves, one and all, to do our whole duty, in exerting our utmost endeavors to carry on the cause to a triumphant result, we now commend it earnestly to the faithful guardianship of the real friends of civil liberty; we commend it to all who value good order and social happiness; we commend it to whomsoever feels an interest, for himself or his children, in the civil institutions of his country; we commend it, above all, to the gracious protection of that being, whose favor hath hitherto not deserted this nation, amidst all the difficulties which have beset her path.

LIGHT IN THE WEST.

John R. Nelson, Attorney, General of the Knoxville District, is announced, in the Knoxville papers, as a candidate for the office of Presidential Elector, in that district of Tennessee, pledging himself, if elected, to vote for Mr. Adams and Rush. The Knoxville Enquirer, speaking of the candidates, observes, that "he is extensively known as a man of talents and undoubted integrity. He was in the Creek campaign, under Jackson's immediate eye. And no man, at the battle of the Horse-Shoe, behaved with more intrepidity. He was, in 1823, elected to the Legislature from this County, and, at the Session of 1824, was elected Attorney General for the Knoxville District. This appointment he has ever since held with honor to himself, with advantage to the State, and, we believe, has given entire satisfaction to the public. He practises Law in four of the Counties, out of five, in this District. He has been accustomed to political canvass, and knows how to make his calculations. He has reputation and standing not to be hazarded on the cast of a die. We know he is sanguine of success. We are neither prophets, nor the sons of prophets, but we say to our friends, every where, do your part, and we will do ours."

There is no one at all acquainted with the political situation of our country, says the Marylander, and the relative strength of the two parties, who doubts the re-election of Mr. Adams, and election of Mr. Rush. Independently of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North-Carolina, we shall have 140 votes, being 9 more than enough to form a majority. These 140 votes are obtained too by giving to General Jackson more in Maryland and in New-York, than he can possibly receive; but it has always been our practice not to claim to the full extent of our belief, so that our strength should not be built upon sanguine hopes. We conceive too that we have an almost equal chance for the three votes of the above named States; for those of North-Carolina we look upon it that we have a better prospect of getting them than the adversary.

Best this—While all the world are engaged in urging the pretensions of the rivals for the presidency, we much question whether either of the gentlemen could successfully vie (in his way) with him whose pedigree is given below. It is said to have been delivered viva voce, at a landing at Natchez, by a Kentucky boatman to a father confessor of the same school, who was constituted an umpire to decide upon the conflicting pretensions of several others, on account of extraction, &c. We copy it verbatim et literatim, from the pocket "Album" of "a gentleman of the shade" who noted it at the time.

"I, sir, (said the speaker) am an ingenious animal, born on the roaring fork of Whetstone; close by the Ponto meeting house, that goes by water—I am half alligator, and a little tipped with the snapping turtle, some kin to the ringtail panther—have fought and whipped all manner of varments; chased a flash of lightning down a honey locust stark naked, head foremost, and never broke the hide. *Alura for Clay!*"

INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 26.—The arrival of the Napoleon packet ship from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 25th ult. leaves the important question of peace or war between Russia, and Turkey, where it was—that is, in our judgment, certain, but not yet commenced. The London Courier in treating of such a war as definitely resolved upon by Russia, expresses the strongest confidence, that it will be confined to Russia alone.

The King of England held a drawing-room on his birth-day, (23d April) at which were present, with the rest of the corps diplomatique, Mr. Lawrence, the charge d'affaires of the United States, and his lady.

The corn bill, as proposed by ministers, will probably pass. It can be, however, of little consequence to us, owing to the high rate of duties imposed on foreign grain.

The bill repealing the corporation and Tets acts had been ordered to a third reading in the House of Lords.

Markets, it will be seen, are improving for our produce.

London, April 23.

There was a report in the city this morning that a separate treaty had been signed by Russia and France. *There is not the slightest foundation for it.* The conduct both of Russia and France has been too honourable, frank, and unreserved, to allow an instant's credit to be given to the rumour. Equally and entirely are we convinced that there never has been a question between any of the Allies of negotiating any separate Treaty between themselves, to the exclusion of the third party to the Treaty of July.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

April 21.

United States.—Diplomatic Correspondence.

Mr. Stuart Wortley wished to put a question to the Right Honourable Gentleman near him, on a subject of considerable importance. The House would recollect that in the course of last session, there had been laid upon the table copies of the very able correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Canning and Mr. Gallatin, the American Minister, on the subject of negotiations then pending between the United States and this country, relative to commercial arrangements, and other subjects of much moment. It would also be in the recollection of the House, that that correspondence brought down the history of the negotiation to the month of January 1827, leaving the matter under consideration open to further negotiation, when the parties were inclined to renew them. He should be sorry did any thing occur to disturb the kindly feeling which had hitherto subsisted between this country and the United States, and he thought it would prove highly satisfactory to the country at large to receive an assurance that our friendly relations remained unchanged, and it would also prove, he thought, extremely satisfactory to have on the table of the House a continuation of that correspondence of which they had already had the commencement.

Mr. Huskisson said, there could be no difficulty respecting the continuation of the correspondence spoken of by the Hon. Member, except that which applied equally, to all correspondence connected with negotiations still pending.—The reason that the documents referred to were laid upon the table last session was, that they had been previously published in the United States. The general policy, as the House must recollect, always had been not to make known any correspondence whatever until the negotiation to which it had reference was completely at an end. As matters stood, there could be no other objection than that to laying the papers in question before the House. He had much pleasure in being able to state, that nothing had occurred to interrupt the amicable feeling which had prevailed during the negotiations, relating as they did to subjects of much importance—the commercial treaty of 1818, the regulation of the North West Boundary, and other matters of not less moment.

The King of England's birth-day (23d of April) was celebrated in London with great pomp. A grand illumination took place in the evening. The King was in excellent health.

The ship Izette, Captain Gookin, arrived at Boston on the 25th inst. left London on the 28th April, and the Downs on the 30th.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th April says: "Nothing of prominent interest, as it regards Eastern politics, has transpired during the day, though very late accounts are obtained from every part of the Continent. Thro' Holland the dates from St. Petersburg reach down to the 6th instant, up to which time the Emperor was still there waiting with extreme anxiety the arrival of despatches from London and Paris. Of the postponement of hostilities against Turkey, there can be little doubt entertained, more from the wetness of the season, perhaps, than any other cause.

Constantinople, March 29.

The long dreaded news that Russia has declared war against the Porte was received here on the 24th by the way of

Odessa and Bucharest. Though not official, the news is generally believed, and has caused great sensation. The people, of whom only a part yet know this circumstance, seem much excited, and believe themselves bound to take up arms. It is said that the Grand Vizier will go to the army at Adrianople, and that the Sultan will very shortly follow him.

A tax on foreign wool is proposed in Great Britain, and two members of Parliament have given notice of their intention to submit a motion that effect: they will be strongly opposed by the manufacturing interest.

Jackson Measures.—The abuses of the franking privilege are becoming too great to be longer endured. The Jackson members in Congress do not confine themselves to their own districts, but take the whole State—this evidently shows that it is for electioneering purposes. Mr. T. Moore, we are told, has sent upwards of one hundred and seventy packages to one man, at Somerset in Kentucky: the last packet, the Post Master states weighed FIVE POUNDS. His letters franked to Standford by one mail, if charged according to the Post Office rates, would have amounted to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS. It has been rumoured, that an honorable Senator has been in the habit of furnishing his family from Washington, with gingham and calicoes, under the franking privilege—this, we admit, is not for electioneering purposes, but is mentioned merely as an abuse of the privilege. We are curious to know whether this fact is known to the Post Master General.

The Baltimore Marylander states that a Jackson member of Congress from Kentucky franked in one week 1600 electioneering packages sent to this State.

Twenty thousand copies of Duff Green's extra Telegraph are issued weekly. A letter from Washington states that the Honorable Thomas P. Moore franks 5,000 copies. A great portion of the secret service fund is devoted to Kentucky. *Kentuckian.*

Preservation of Peach Trees.—Tansey, planted round the roots of trees, is said to be effectual in preserving them from insects. A correspondent of the N. Y. Statesman tells us of a mode of expelling the insects in a hurry, upon the high pressure principle. It was found out by a young lady, who first tried it upon a favorite peach tree nearly destroyed by the worms, with a determination to either kill or cure, and happily succeeded in the latter. Her method is to pour three or four quarts of boiling water on the body of the tree, about a foot above the ground. Care must be taken to cause the water to follow the trunk and penetrate to the roots, by pouring it round the tree and not too fast. A great number of fruit trees, of various kinds, both sound and unsound, have undergone this operation, not one of which has died; and those that were in bad order had revived and become luxuriant as before.

The following anecdote, says the Albany Argus, related to us by a friend, is of recent occurrence, and too characteristic to be lost.

Mr. M. of this State, was proceeding to old Haddam, on the banks of the Connecticut, with a drove of horses. He was near the end of his journey, the roads forked, he was at a loss which was the regular road to pursue, and his drove of horses were pushing on, some on one fork and some on the other. In this dilemma, and with no time to lose, he espied a young man chopping wood, at the door of a house which stood at the very angle of the roads. Spurring his horse therefore, Mr. M. who was naturally impatient and fiery in his temper, rode up to the Yankee with breathless haste, and the following dialogue ensued:

M. "Which of these is the right road to old Haddam?"

Y. "Why? are you acquainted in Old Haddam?"

M. "D—n! don't you see that my horses are all going astray? Why in hell don't you answer my question, and tell me the road to Old Haddam?"

Y. "Why, Mister, how do you swear! I never heard any body swear so in all my born days."

M. "You infernal rascal! if you don't tell me, this instant, which is the road to Old Haddam, I'll get off my horse and cow-skin you as you deserve."

Y. Folding his arms across his breast and looking up to the face of M. with a smile of the most provoking tranquillity.—"There now; the man's absolutely in a passion! I guess you wouldn't find it quite so easy to lick me tho'. But I didn't mean any harm in asking if you was acquainted in Old Haddam; for Uncle Isaac lives there and I thought may be you might know him."

So Mr. M. was obliged to collect his scattered drove, and guess the "road to Old Haddam" the best way he could.

By the Message of the Governor of Connecticut it appears that the School Fund of that State now amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, and the money annually distributed from it to the various schools in the State considerably exceeds the whole amount of taxes.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

We ask the attention of our readers to the "Address to the People of the U. States," published in this week's paper. It was prepared by the friends of the Administration in Congress, just before they separated, and may be relied on as a fair and faithful exposition of the present strength of parties, and the probable result of the election. Let the supporters of the Administration, the opponents of military rule, be of good cheer; the prospect in every quarter is encouraging; the strength of their adversaries is more in show than reality; and they have only to be vigilant and active to ensure a glorious triumph,—a triumph, which, in its salutary influence and effects, will be felt by generations yet unborn.

CANT.

"Mr. Adams is a Unitarian—denies the Savior who bought him and wishes to introduce his infidel notions into the solemn treaties of the country. Yet—there are *professing christians* who call upon the people to support him, because he is a better man than Gen. Jackson!"

N. C. Journal.

Mr. Adams may be a Unitarian, as Mr. Jefferson was a Deist—yet his Letters to his son authorize the belief, that in his religious sentiments he is strictly orthodox; but be this as it may, if a man's faith is to be judged by his works, by uniformly upright conduct, in the different relations of a father, husband and citizen, through a long life, then is Mr. Adams a better christian, be his opinions what they may, than most of his revilers. It is true he has never killed his man, nor done many other things equally orthodox and christian-like; and it may be, therefore, that Gen. Jackson is a better man than he, and more deserving the support of "*professing christians*;" of this, however, it is for them to judge.

As to his endeavoring to "introduce his infidel notions into the solemn treaties of the country," we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a miserable calumny. It rests on this foundation alone, the assertion of Wm. B. Giles, that such "a rumour is afloat." Is this good authority for repeating the calumny?—is it any authority at all? Such sorry attempts to excite the religious prejudices of the community against Mr. Adams, will fail of their effect: the truly religious are not to be taught their duty by political partisans, who husband their religion, such as it is, as carefully as Butler's Knight did his wit, and

"Are very shy of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bear it not about;
Unless on holy-days or so,
As men their best apparel do."

To counteract the insidious attempts of the Jackson presses to enlist the religious feelings of a large portion of the community against Mr. Adams, we shall publish, in our next, a letter from the pastor of the second Presbyterian Church in Washington, giving the real character of John Quincy Adams; when it will be seen that he is as estimable for his pri-

rate virtues and munificent, unostentatious charities, as he is distinguished as a scholar, statesman and patriot.

Economy.—The discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolutions on retrenchment, cost the people FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And what benefit will accrue from this wasteful expenditure? A few hundred dollars, perhaps, may be lopped off from the salaries of some half a dozen half starved clerks; and we have the mighty amount of saving in this grand scheme of economy? Query.—At this rate, how much of the people's money will Gen. Jackson save, during his term of four years, should he unfortunately be elected?

A late Governor of South-Carolina, it is said, is desirous of placing that State again under the protection of Great-Britain. He prefers the government of that country, with its excessive taxation, its bloated aristocracy, monarchy and all, to our happy government, because, for the encouragement and protection of American industry and enterprise, it has imposed duties on certain kinds of foreign manufactured goods, altho' they are as light as a feather when compared with the excessive duties which England levies on almost every thing we can manufacture or produce, except cotton. And yet this ex-governor is a flaming republican (in profession) and belongs to the exclusive republican party, as the friends of Gen. Jackson style themselves.

But this hostile feeling to the Union, is not confined to a single individual in South-Carolina; it is cherished and encouraged by numbers of ambitious and aspiring men; and a secession from the Union is familiarly talked of. Mr. Hamilton, in his speech on the tariff, declared, on his public and private responsibility, that "it is the clearly ascertained authentic sense of public opinion in South-Carolina, that they are forced to inquire, whether they can afford to belong to a confederacy, in which severe restrictions, tending to an ultimate prohibition of foreign commerce,"—a declaration, by the way, totally incorrect, as Mr. H. we are bound to believe, well knows,—is its established policy." He says, also, that South-Carolina joined in the revolutionary struggle, "with scarcely a single pecuniary interest violated by the mother country;" and from this, it is presumed we are to infer, that as patriotism urged her to a separation in the time of the revolution, interest will now induce her to throw herself again into the arms of her kind old mother England!

That a project is on foot to separate the Southern States from the Union, we have no doubt,—that men are engaged in it, who have stood high in the estimation of the people, we are equally certain; and that an attempt will be made to carry it into effect, if its projectors can acquire boldness enough to hazard the consequences, we fully believe. Let the people look to the "signs of the times;"—the disturbers of their peace, of their security, of every thing which they hold most dear, are secretly and actively at work.

The last Camden (S. C.) Journal, speaking of the Rail Road system, which is about to be put in operation in South Carolina, has the following remarks:—

"The more we see, and the more we reflect on the subject, the more are we convinced of the propriety of commencing the Rail Road near the Foundries. The money paid for the iron, would enable the Iron Master to pay his workmen in cash, and so great a quantity would be required as to enable him to deliver it at fully as low a price as that for which it can be imported. Besides, it could be based on stone, and thus foster the building interests of the State, by encouraging that useful and important class of men, the stone-cutters. But we forbear adding another word, convinced that on this portion of the subject, we shall hear from prints in the neighborhood of the Iron Works. Surely the Yadkin and Catawba Journal will lend it the attention due to its importance."

This subject has already been brought, before our readers, by a correspondent, in our paper of June 3; and we recommend it, particularly, to those interested in the Iron Foundries in Lincoln. With our present information, we have no hesitation in saying, that Lincoln county alone is capable of furnishing Iron to meet any demand; its beds of ore are inexhaustible; and the owners of Works, we doubt not, would enlarge their establishments, if necessary, so as to furnish any quantity which might be wanted.

We would suggest to some gentleman in Lincoln county, acquainted with the subject, the propriety of furnishing a statement for publication, of the condition of the Iron Foundries, and what quantity of Iron, suitable for Rail Roads, they could furnish with their present means. The Rail Road Company in Charleston, it would appear, have it in

contemplation to import their Iron from Europe; but it is presumed they would readily purchase it at home, if it can be obtained of a good quality and on reasonable terms.

Every one, in the least acquainted with the political course of Mr. Calhoun, knows that he was uniformly, until some short time past, a most decided advocate for Internal Improvement by the General Government. He entertained no doubts as to the power of Government to make improvements:—his celebrated report goes for the whole: and so actively did he engage in the business, that he was honored with the title of *Father* of the system of Internal Improvement. But where is he now? He is found in the ranks of his enemies, of those who spared no effort to crush him:—he has seen the errors of his opinions, so says his most devoted paper, the Columbia Telescope; and has had the magnanimity, adds the editor, to acknowledge his mistake! And so Mr. Calhoun has for years advocated a system, and assiduously devoted his great abilities,—for great they are,—to ensure its success, in total ignorance, that by so doing he was violating the constitution, which he had solemnly sworn to support! "How are the mighty fallen!"

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Dr. Glendy.—There are few clergymen, in the United States, better known than the Rev. Dr. Glendy, of Baltimore, and none more universally respected for benevolence, philanthropy, and unaffected piety. He has stood, for many years, in the first rank of pulpit orators, and even now, at an advanced age, his vigorous eloquence, as an expounder of the Gospel, draws to his church crowds of attentive listeners and devout worshippers. It is no light consideration that could induce Doctor Glendy, to take a part in the politics of the day; and his letter to the Chairman of the Administration Committee, for the Ward in which he lives, cannot fail to excite a deep interest among his fellow citizens.

BALTIMORE, MAY 6, 1828.

To the Chairman of the 3d Ward Meeting.
RESPECTED SIR, I regret, exceedingly, that ill health will necessarily preclude me the pleasure of attending the political meeting of this evening. I have been confined chiefly to my bed and chamber, during the last ten weeks, by excruciating disease. Yet, though absent in body, in spirit I am with you. My whole soul, the first powers of my understanding, and devout prayers to Heaven, are with you. Yours is not the cause of mad ambition or tyrannical power, a struggle for place or salary. No, it is the cause of pure patriotism; of sterling virtue; of incorruptible republicanism. The public good, is your aim, and the public good your end. My unshaken confidence in the Providence of Almighty God is, that it shall prevail. "He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and restrain the remainder of wrath." That a brotherhood of affection, harmony in sentiment, and unity in purpose, may pervade the meeting, is the devout wish of your faithful fellow-citizen, JOHN GLENDY.

Kentucky.—Mr. Clay.—The accounts from Kentucky, the pivot upon which the Presidential contest wheels, are such as we could wish them. Barry is still electioneering, and is still met wherever he goes, by some member of the Kentucky bar, the ablest in the Union, and which is almost universally true to the Constitution and civil predominance. Kendall complains that the lawyers "mount" him wherever he goes.—Daniel Breck in Madison, Henry Crittenden in Shelby, Sam. Brown in Jefferson, John Gwathmey in Oldham, Patrick H. Darby in Meade. We hope they will continue to "mount" him. We have seen nothing like the warfare in Kentucky. The great object of the desperadoes of each party, seems to be, to prove the leaders of the other, bankrupt. The editor of the Kentucky Gazette has published a list of mortgages given by Mr. Clay to his creditors, with the view of proving him insolvent. This conduct is severely chastised by Mr. Walsh, who deserves the more credit, as his own asperity against Mr. Clay, has been strikingly exemplified more than once, and he states withal, upon the authority of the Mother Bank of the U. States, that the mortgages given by Mr. Clay to it, are in a course of reduction, and nearly liquidated. We are willing to rest the whole question of the Presidency upon Gen. Metcalfe's election. *Whig.*

The N. Y. Nat. Advocate has given a table of all the Electoral districts of the state of New York, the political predilections of the districts, and the number of electors chosen in each, by which it appears that 24 electors favourable to the National Administration will be chosen. The whole number of electors is 36.

It is said to be a remarkable fact, that there is not a minister of the Gospel of any denomination in the State of Delaware who is a friend to the election of Andrew Jackson. This fact speaks volumes to the people of Delaware, and ought to cause the most serious reflection in the mind of every honest man who has, through prejudice or inattention to the real merits of the two candidates, taken the side of the military candidate. *Pol. Prim.*

A King at the plough.—The subjoined extract from the Philadelphia Advertiser presents a beautiful picture of the rural pursuits and republican habits of Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain. In his

case the sword has almost literally "been beaten into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook." How enviable is his lot compared with that of the distracted and wretched monarch upon the throne once occupied by himself!

"His estate, says the Advertiser, occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not so splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like 4000 dollars, I am told, he paid on one road.

He is much beloved and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now, a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts, no law suits—no disputes, and the intemperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season of agriculture, in the field with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturalist, and become a citizen of our happy republic."

The recent charter election in Troy, N. Y. has resulted, as was expected, in favor of the Administration candidates.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri, stated in a late speech on the Tariff, that he knew men who had been drunk on whiskey forty years! He does not say whether they are or are not his particular friends.

In proof of General Jackson's being the best man for President of the United States, the Troy Budget quotes the opinion of a high-tory English paper, which says that Gen. J. is the last hope of the Democratic party! Why did he not at the same time tell his readers that a Monarchical government is decidedly the best ever invented, and that Lord Wellington and Admiral Cockburn think as he does? *American Advocate*

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, June 6.

Cotton 10 a 10 1/2; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 60; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; lard 8 a 10; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Cheraw, June 6.

Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 23 a 25; bacon 7 a 8; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 12 1/2; salt 75; whiskey 30 a 35.

The Camden Journal, of June 7, quotes cotton at 9 a 10. It gives the price of no other article in the market.

Charleston, June 7.

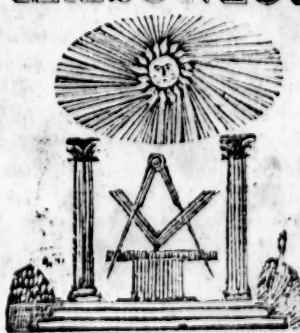
Cotton 9 50 a 11 50; bagging 20 a 23; bacon 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy 25 a 26; corn 40 a 45; coffee, prime green, 15 a 15 1/2; inferior to good, 13 a 14; iron 4 1/2; molasses 28 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Mustovado 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 50 a 55; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 per cent. discount.

MARRIED.

In Gwinnet county, Georgia, at the residence of Adam Hoyle, Esq. on Thursday evening, the 24th April last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas H. Jones, of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss Margaret H. Hoyle, eldest daughter of Adam Hoyle, formerly of Lincoln county, N. C.

MASONIC.



PHALANX LODGE NO. 31, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th inst. There will be an oration delivered by a Brother.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested. The members of the adjacent Lodges, and members of the Fraternity, are particularly solicited to attend, at the hour of 10 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS M. ROSS, Secretary.
Charlotte, N. C. June 6, 1828.—2t85.

Masonic Installation.

FULTON LODGE will be installed on the 3d of July next. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. M. GREEN, the Installing Officer. Masonic Brethren, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

LUECO MITCHELL,
JUNIOUS SNEED,
EDW. YARBROUGH,
Salisbury, June 14, 1828.—2t86.

LOST.

IN travelling from Beatie's Ford, on the Catawba river, (by way of Mr. Torrence's,) to Salisbury, on Monday, the 19th of May, a small red box, covered with morocco leather, containing a pair of gold Ear Rings and a Breast Pin. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, at Salisbury, shall be liberally rewarded.

T. M. DAWKINS.
June 6, 1828.—3t87.

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the Catawba Springs Establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors, and that on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates:—

Boarding per week,	\$4 50
Three days or more, per day,	75
Servants, per week,	2 75
Less than a week, per day,	50
Stabling horses, per week,	2 50
Less than one week, per day,	50
Children, under ten years of age, per week,	3 00
Less than one week, per day,	50

CHARLES JUCNOT.

June, 1828.—4t88.

Some gentleman of the Bar has taken from my Office or borrowed from me, on the circuit, the third volume of Starkie on Evidence, and the second volume of Maddocks' Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.
June 13, 1828.—3t87.

Dr. Chambers's Medicine FOR INTEMPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of surgery in the University of Maryland:

"Chambers's medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with success near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. It completely reformed them of their vice."

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN RODGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FREER DEARBORN, Esqrs. Selectmen of Exeter:—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr. James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price \$5. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. McKNITT, Agent.
June, 1828.—3t87.

NOTICE.

THE Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States, are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. May 26.—2t86

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

ON accommodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.
Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—4f.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a House of Entertainment, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court-House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accommodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House. JOHN McCOLL.
Camden S. C. May, 1, 1828.—6t86f.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

A PORTRAIT.

She's beautiful! Her raven curls
Have broken hearts in envious girls—
And then they sleep in contrast so,
Like raven feathers upon snow;
And bathe her neck—and shade the bright,
Dark eye from which they catch the light,
As if their graceful loops were made
To keep that glorious eye in shade,
And holier make its tranquil spell,
Like waters in a shaded well.

I cannot rhyme about that eye—
I've match'd it with a midnight sky—
I've said 'twas deep, and dark, and wild,
Expressive, liquid, witching, mild—
But the jewell'd star, and the living air,
Have nothing in them half so fair.

She's noble—noble—one to keep
Embalmd for dreams of fever'd sleep—
An eye for nature—taste refin'd,
Perception swift, and balanced mind—
And more than all, a gift of thought
To such a spirit fineness wrought,
That on my ear her language fell,
As if each word dissolv'd a spell.

Yet I half hate her. She has all
That would ensure an angel's fall—
But there's a cool, collected look,
As if her pulses beat by book—
A measur'd tone, a cold reply,
A management of voice and eye,
A calm, possess'd, authentic air
That leaves a doubt of softness there
Till—look and worship as I may—
My fever'd thoughts will pass away.

And when she lifts her fringing lashes,
And her dark eye like star-light flashes—
And when she plays her quiet while
Of that calm look, and measur'd smile,
I go away like one who's heard
In some fine scene the prompter's word,
And make a vow to break her chain,
And keep it—till we meet again.

CASSIUS.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

The 58th number of the North American Review contains an essay on "Debates in Congress," which, it is hoped, will be read with profit,—at least to the Treasury of the United States,—by all of those members who are in the habit of manufacturing speeches to send home. With the exception of a few preliminary remarks, we shall publish the piece entire.

Though to some we may appear to write with too much frankness, we apprehend that a majority of the nation will agree with us, and would be glad to have the proposition established; that, speeches in Congress have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished. The House of Representatives are the natural, immediate guardians of the people,—but who are to guard the guardians? Undoubtedly there is more than one member of that important body, who would be startled at a charge of abuse against it. They indeed have their professed censors and tribunes, who are perpetually imputing corruption and abuses to other branches of the government. They are constantly smelling and winking, and on the eve of detecting some enormity. From the excesses of salaries of the secretaries—(we must save our feelings by speaking strait forward in a parenthesis—the despicable, parsimonious stipend paid to the highest labor, and most intense anxiety, not equalling the gains of mediocrity in many of the ordinary professions of life,) from these splendid emoluments, down to the moderate, decent remuneration of the clerks, no winter escapes without some magnificent attempt at reduction, some huge effort at economy. Now we really believe our government, in all its branches, to be freer from abuses, than any other in the world; and this arises from our having no ancient malpractices consecrated by time, no privileges radiated beyond the power of extraction; and, besides, to its being subject to a publicity the most unsparring and uncontrolled. Yet we are equally of opinion, that in the abuses which do creep in, by far the largest and most costly proportion is to be found in the legislative branch; in the department occupied by the guardians and representatives of the people's rights.

We allude not now to the paltry considerations of their daily pay, of their expenses of printing, &c. &c. &c. but to the evils produced by this pestilent abuse of debating. We ask the nation to judge between their representatives & us poor critics; we ask men conversant with public affairs, to look back for a few sessions, and see how many great measures of national importance have been delayed, or are still postponed, by this vile prurience for debate. And if these questions are too general to be felt, we come to suffering individuals, with real or imaginary claims,

who have journeyed from distant parts of the Union, wasted month after month in expectancy, and at last have been put off to another and another session, because there was no time for investigation!

This evil has gradually gained upon the Senate, until it is almost as much infected as the other house; and the course is still more unwise in them. Surely they may disdain the poor display, the ignoble triumph of common disputation. When the smallness of their number, the independence, the bodies and interests represented, and the functions of which they constitutionally partake, are considered, we think it no exaggeration to say, that they are the most respectable parliamentary house in any government. True it is, a temporary shade has passed over them, but this, like other shadows, will leave no mark. If, then, this body would relinquish the superfluity of debate, their great progress in public business would be a salutary check on the other house, and goad them to a more punctual and efficient discharge of public duty.

If any person should think these remarks unfounded, and that this abuse of what Bentham would call *speechification*, does not exist, we refer him to the speeches of the members for any one session; he will see that they themselves are conscious of their offences, and that three out of four begin with an excuse, or some attempt to excite commiseration by complaints of ill health, but that their sense of public duty is so strong, that they will speak, though they sink under the effort. It would be something gained, if ill health could be considered as an excuse, or enforced as a disqualification. There is no aristocratic remedy, as in England, of scraping and coughing; but they connive at and bear each other out, having the same object in view; and there is no intrepid reformer to take the part of the nation, and ask them, Why do ye so?

The obvious remedy for the evil would be found by not publishing the speeches *in extenso*. Because, in most cases, it is not the effect of the speech in the house, that the debater thinks or cares about. His object is to get his speech into the newspaper, and besides its circulation in that shape, the printer, for a trifling fee, breaks up his endless columns into a dingy, pamphlet page; and these precious missives the member despatches to sundry of his constituents, who stare with pleasure at the efforts of their representative, and have their pride gratified in receiving a communication 'free.' Were the postage demanded, most of them would be inhumed in the dead-letter office, and come back to that bourne, the general post-office, whence they proceeded. If only the substance of the speech was given, the real arguments of the speaker stated, as there would be the three grains of wheat in the five bushels of chaff, a most salutary corrective would be applied, and the editor besides enabled to devote a large part of his paper to useful and entertaining miscellanies, and his readers would get a much clearer insight into public affairs.

But the printers also are partly interested in the abuse, as this great repository of words furnishes them matter, without the pains of selecting or originating more valuable materials; and, besides, the same types undergoing the easy evolution of change of column, and broken up into little octavo or duodecimo squads, are paid for by the garrulous member, for the purpose of being distributed as we have before mentioned; and this fictitious new edition gives its emolument. But the journal, by becoming more valuable, would in the end gain more by giving the abstract we have recommended, fairly stating all the arguments, and omitting merely the excuses, the declamation, and the sad inanity of faded commonplaces. The public unquestionably would be better instructed, the passions would be less excited, and they would understand more clearly, and judge more wisely of the chief topics of national concern. In this manner one column would condense and rectify the bewildering confusion, that now spreads over four; while the journal would become brighter, more varied, more edifying, more valuable. The very appearance would be worth the alteration. We appeal to nine out of ten of the subscribers, to the metropolitan journals, during, and for some time after, a session of Congress; we ask them with what emotions they see those wide, folio pages of a desolating debate, unvaried as a wild heath or interminable prairie, with no apparent resting-place, or object in relief, whether they are not glad to thank misery for a change, and hail with delight the appearance of one of those treaties in which 'Echo-che-nunga, the Madman,' or 'Sho-

mon-e-ka-sa, the Prairie Wolf,' assents to the exterminating progress of civilization.

We repeat it, the common routine of parliamentary speaking is no longer tolerable. The forms of oratory are as much used and worn, as the epic, the tragic, or the comic. The evil we deplore is increasing; the nation must set their faces against it, insist on having their business attended to, and not trifled with in debates. There will still be ample space left in the caucus, or in the courts of the country. There, in serving as jurymen, from which none are exempt, we may submit to the hammerers, and splitters, and spinners, who satisfy litigants that they earn their fees by boring in their vocation, and as quiet citizens be resigned to our fate, when our turn comes to hear law, justice, and equity 'so bethumped with words.' But the same individuals must not transfer the same habits into the halls of congress. Nothing, however, short of a general rising in public feeling, will intimidate the offenders, and produce a reform; because, though there are some who have a better sense of the matter, there are many among them, who, it would seem, from their simplicity, confined reading, and a social intercourse limited to very narrow circles, really think they are making a pretty display, and are quite unaware how jejune, tedious, and ridiculous these harangues appear to persons of larger experience. Let them enquire of some one who is willing to tell them the truth, and they will be astonished to learn, like Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme, that in these labored discussions they have been most sadly prosing all the time.

We have already hinted at some mechanical checks, which it is in the power of the printers to interpose in behalf of the nation. But we have an idea, that whenever some original mind with adequate talent and sagacity, takes up this subject, that a great and favorable change may be produced by striking out an entirely different course, and M'Adamizing the worn-out, jolting path. We cannot go further now than throw out the hint, from the fear of being tiresome, a quality, which reviewers should bear in mind is not confined to speaking; and also from our plan being as yet imperfectly conceived; and because we may possibly be in a situation to attain the glory of introducing it ourselves. However, to put those whose eyes are still bandaged in the right direction to grope for it, we will refer them to the study of Franklin, who fortunately could not make a speech, yet not only enjoyed great influence from his wisdom, but produced most powerful effects on assemblies by the mode of illustration he adopted. Let them reflect on this subject, and see if they cannot invent a new style of persuasion, introduce a very eloquent if not oratorical method, and cause the abandonment of effete, exhausted practice. If none of them will take advantage of these suggestions, we shall be half tempted, from patriotic motives, to make the reformation ourselves; and, should we succeed, we should wish no higher claim to gratitude, than to have it inscribed on our tablet,—*He reformed the congressional mode of debating, so that it was compressed into one fourth of the space it formerly occupied.*

PARROTS.

CURIOUS INSTANCES OF THEIR SAGACITY.—The common ash-colored parrot is the well known species which is now most commonly brought into Europe. It is superior to most others both in the facility and the eagerness with which it imitates the human voice. It listens with attention and strives to repeat. It dwells constantly on some syllables which it has heard and seeks to surpass every voice by the loudness of its own.

A parrot which Colonel O'Kelly bought for an hundred guineas at Bristol, not only repeated a great number of sentences, but answered many questions; it was also able to whistle many tunes. It beat time with all the appearance of science; and so accurate was its judgment, that, if, by chance, it mistook a note, it would revert to the bar where the mistake was made, correct itself, and, still beating regular time, go through the whole, with wonderful exactness. Its death was thus announced in the General Evening Post for the 6th of October, 1802:—"A few days ago, died in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, the celebrated parrot of Col. O'Kelly. This singular bird sang a number of songs in perfect time and tune.—She could express her wants articulately, and her orders in a manner approaching nearly to rationality. Her age was not known; it was, however, more than thirty years; for previously to that period, Col. O'Kelly bought her at Bristol for a hundred guineas.—The Col. was repeatedly offered five hundred guineas a year for the bird, by persons who wished to make a public exhibition of her; but this, out of ten-

derness to the favorite, he constantly refused.—The bird was dissected by Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Brookes; and the muscles of the larynx, which regulate the voice, were found, from the effect of practice, to be uncommonly strong."

Dr. Goldsmith relates that a parrot belonging to King Henry the Seventh, having been kept in a room next the Thames, in his palace at Westminster, had learnt to repeat many sentences from the boatmen and passengers. One day sporting on its perch, it unluckily fell into the water. The bird had no sooner discovered its situation, than it called aloud, "A boat! twenty pounds for a boat!" A waterman happening to be near the place where the parrot was floating, immediately took it up, and restored it to the King, demanding as the bird was a favorite, he should be paid the reward he had called out. This was refused; but it was agreed that as the parrot had offered the reward, the man should again refer to its determination for the sum he was to receive. "Give the knave a groat," the bird screamed aloud, the instant the reference was made.

Madame Nadault, sister to Buffon, had a parrot, which often spoke to his paw, and answered by holding it up. He loved the voice of children, yet hated themselves, pursued and bit them till he drew blood. He had also his objects of attachment; and though his choice was not very nice, it was constant. He was very fond of a cook-maid, would follow and find her. If she had been some time out of his sight the bird climbed with his bill and claws to her shoulders, lavished his caresses, and would on no account quit her; his fondness had all the marks of close and warm friendship. The girl happened to have a very sore finger, which was tedious in healing, and so painful as to make her scream; while she uttered her moans, the parrot never left her chamber. The first thing he did every day was to pay her a visit; and his tender condolence continued the whole time of the cure, when he returned to his calm, settled attachment. Yet this strong predilection seems to have been more to the office of the girl in the kitchen, than to her person; for when another cook maid succeeded her, he showed the same fondness the very first day.

The power of imitating exactly articulate discourse, implies in the parrot a very peculiar and perfect structure of organ; and the accuracy of its memory, (though independent of understanding,) manifests a closeness of attention, and strength of mechanical recollections, that no other bird possesses in so high a degree. Accordingly all naturalists have remarked the singular form of its bill, of its tongue, and of its head. Its bill, round on the outside, and hollow within, has in some degree, the capacity of a mouth, and allows the tongue to play freely; and the sound striking against the circular border of the lower mandible, is there modified as on a row of teeth, while the concavity of the upper mandible reflects it like a palate, hence the animal does not utter a whistling sound, but a full articulation. The tongue, which modulates all sounds, is proportionably larger than in man; and would be more valuable, were it not harder than flesh, and invested with a strong horny membrane. From the peculiar structure of the upper mandible of its bill, the parrot has a power, which no other birds have, of chewing its food. It seizes its food sideways, and gnaws it deliberately. The lower mandible has very little motion, but that from right to left is most perceptible; and this is often performed when not eating, whence some persons have supposed it to ruminate. In some cases, however, the bird may be only whetting the edge of this mandible, with which it cuts and bites its aliment.

Shau's Nature displayed.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the "Establishment of the Turks in Europe, an Historical Discourse," lately published by Murray, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice is thus described:—

"The chief of the police, at Constantinople and other great towns, goes round in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentences he gives. If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker, no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escapes. Inferior punishments are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice.—If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smok-

ing his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the merciful word 'enough.'

"It not unfrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian Minister had complained to the Vizier of an outrage that had been committed upon a person entitled to his protection. The Vizier made a horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the conference was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian. An English Ambassador, on another occasion, was also a witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the Vizier; when he rose to go away, he saw several heads newly put up at the gates of the palace."

The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons in their stead, is worthy of particular notice:

"Upon hearing a report of robbers, a Pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, for each of which they are to receive a reward."

"Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. Any person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with the heads dangling by their horses' sides, and the riders bearing in their looks of savage joy, rather the appearance of successful banditti than of ministers of justice. Torture is allowed by the Turkish jurisprudence, or at least practised, in order to extort confession of guilt or of wealth. It must be said, however, to the honour of the Turks, that they do not practise the cruel modes of execution authorized in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the criminal is quickly strangled: sometimes he is told that an order has come for his liberation, and his irons are knocked off, the bowstring is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment."

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

CALCULATION SIMPLIFIED.

Professor Wallace has invented a very ingenious process, by which the product of any two numbers however large, can be obtained and written down in a single line, without the usual labor, of exhibiting the product of the multiplier by each figure of the multiplicand separately, and then adding the whole together. But what is still more remarkable, the operation could even be performed with accuracy by a person ignorant of the multiplication table. Without the help of a diagram, we could not explain the process in a satisfactory manner; but we may state generally, that the figures are arranged in a different mode from that commonly used, and that the products of the individual figures of the two numbers are obtained and summed up by means of a very simple instrument. We saw two numbers of six figures each, multiplied together, and the product obtained with perfect correctness. On the same day, a gentleman eminent for his skill in calculation, put the process to the proof, by trying it upon the following numbers—27-83640516, & 5046973056. The product 14048658691535883056, was obtained without one mistake, and in less time than was necessary to verify the results in the common way, though his was only the second trial made of the instruments.

Men of Science will easily appreciate the value of an invention like this. In the common transactions of business, where heavy calculations occur only incidentally & rarely, its aid may be dispensed with; but to the mathematician in many cases, and especially in the compiling of tables, it will evidently be of the greatest importance. First, it saves that species of labor which is in every case a mere drudgery, and is extremely oppressive to a mind capable of better things;—and secondly, by reducing a mental to a mechanical process, it ensures far greater accuracy, and enables the calculator to delegate a part of his duty to others with confidence and check the results with facility.

There are few inventions, however, the entire value of which is seen at first; and we have little doubt that experience will point out many new and important applications of the process in question, of which, at present, we have no idea.

THE ENGLISH STILETTO.

In a recent exportation of cutlery to France were included some Oyster Knives, of a shape and construction unknown on the other side of the Channel, which the sagacious inspector thought it necessary to report to his superiors as being Italian stilettos.